THE WAR ON THE CUBANS.

Bills of Indictment Found Against All the Accused.

THE SCENE IN COURT.

The Patriots All Admitted to

ESCAPE OF COLONEL RYAN.

Rumored Sailing of an Expedition Last Night.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COUST.

The United States vs. P. C. Ryan, Ignatio Alfaro which the examination into the enarges was held, was crowded yesterday at the hour fixed for opening the court. As might be supposed, the majority of those present were of that type of a large city's population that is always most susceptible to influences of excitement, particularly excitement of a present and prospective nature; the effect of one being to other to offer all that the imagination of each may the bottom of all. The seats, therefore, outside the bar and the passage were filled with strong, vigorous young men, just such specimens of manhood which, when combined and disciplined, make the very best material for expeditionary enterprises of a fighting character. It is not here presumed that the esence of such an element in the court room was ributable to anything connecting them with the defendants or with the alleged fitting out of any hostile expedition from this port, but still the most observer would be struck with the coincidence of the presence of such men with the subject matter of the examinations. Every seat within the bar was occupied by other parties interested in the proceedings-prisoners, their counsel and their riends, a large staff of reporters and others.

The hour fixed for the examination was one clock, but owing, as stated by Commissioner Osborn, who was punctual in his attendance, to the pressing engagements of the District Attorney, that functionary did not put in an appearance until after two o'clock. This long interval was passed by the great bulk of the audience in silence, awaiting de sation, the prisoners receiving tokens of warm sympathy from friends and acquaintances from time to time. The long absence of the District Attorney was rather startlingly accounted for, as the sequel will

born for the second time took his seat on the bench. Prisoners' counsel at once asked the Court to proceed with the case.

ner-I have sent word to the District Attorney that the court is open, and if he does not appear at once, I shail proceed with the case in

The Commissioner then called J. C. Conant, who answering, said he had no counsel. The Commissioner then held him for examination to-morrow in \$5,000. I. H. Morrs was next called and similarly held for

Examination.

Frederick J. McNulty, another of the alleged expesitionaries, was next called. In his behalf counsel moved for a discharge on the ground that the ardidavit against him did not sufficiently set forth the acts with which he was charged. Motion denied and defendant held in \$5,000 for examination.

E. W. Da Bose was next called, same counsel appearing for him. A similar motion for discharge was made and denied and the prisoner was held for examination.

made and denied and the prisoner was held for examination.

Mr. Bell, at this stage of the proceedings, entering and addressing the Court, said that since the matter was last before his Honor he had been informed that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court had found true bills of indictment against all the persons here charged with violation of the neutrality laws. That being the case, he supposed his Honor's jurisdiction ceased, and the matter would be proceeded with in such form as it may be deemed advisable with the United States Circuit Court. The announcement took all by surprise.

Mr. Sedgwick, on behalf of his client, Colonel Ryan, said that as the Grand Jury of the United States was a secret tribunal, the District Attorney had no right to know, for the purpose of communicating to others, what that body has done, and as the defence here is excluded from all chance of knowing upon what charge those threatened indictments are predicated—whether they refer in the remotest degree or not to the complaint under examination pefore your Honor, there is analysis in the

ments are predicated—whether they refer in the remotest degree or not to the complaint under examination before your Honor, there is nothing in the aunouncement of the District Attorney to warrant counsel in withdrawing their demand for an examination at once before your Honor. The District Attorney had yesterday piedged himself to proceed with the examination to-day, and he hoped his Honor would hold that officer to his piedge. He (Mr. Sedgwick) would therefore respectfully insist, as a matter of vital importance to the rights of the parties accused and important in all the public and legal aspects of the case, that the District Attorney should be ordered by the Court to proceed with the examination now, and produce this secret and mysterious witness Maximilians St. John that, the defence might know who he is and give them an opportunity of proving every statement of his faisse.

Mr. Bell said he was quite certain that the matter considered by the Grand Jury was the same as that pending against the prisoner. He conceade he had promised to produce the witness in question, out if a higher authority has taken hold it passes out of his Honor's (the Commissioner's) jurisdiction.

Mr. Lowry, on behalf of the accused, said that this was a proceeding instituted by and in the interest of the Spanish government, a government covered with infamines for its secret inquisition and suppressions of truths and facts, and therefore it was fitting and proper that in this case a secret inquisition is again established, instead of that open, and legal examination which was looked for before your Honor. He had no doubt that an indictment would be found against any one whom the District Attorney though proper to have indicted. If this were so the sooner it was known the better.

The Commissioner here interposed and said:—I hold in my hand a bench warrant of the Caited States Circuit Court against all these parties on 15diction is therefore at an end. Under the circuit states Circuit Court against all these parties on 15diction is t motest degree or not to the complaint under ex-amination before your Honor, there is nothing in the aunouncement of the District Attorney to war-

their bondsmen.

THE SCENE CHANGED.

The scene was at this stage of the proceedings of a very excited character. The question was among the unnitiated—what next? But matters had been really simplified, not complicated.

An appeal to Judge Blatchford sitting in Circuit being the next move on the part of the alleged expeditionaries and their counsel, a few steps brought them before the judge of that tribunal. The court room was, as before, densely crowded, several carriages conveying, as the afternoon grew later, fresh additions of sympathizing friends to the sides of the accused.

additions of sympacticing friends to the state of the accussed.

Formal application was made before Judge Blatchlord to ball the accussed, and ball was granted. Colonel Ryan was estimated at the highest figure, his ball being fixed at \$7,500 to appear for trial, and \$2,500 to keep the peace meantime.

Sebor Ignatio Aliaro was brought before Commissioner Shields, balled and discharged, his ball being fixed at \$5,000 to appear and answer the indictment and in \$2,500 to keep the peace.

Similar ball was fixed in all the other cases.

THE GRAND JULY.

Similar ball was fixed in all the other cases.

THE GRAND JURY.
The following are the names of the Grand Jury who indicted the Junta:

Foreman, John W. Graydon, 31 West Twenty-fifth Street; Richard R. Butler, broker, 50 Wall Street; Charles C. J. Beck, merchant, 209 Broadway; Walter L. Childs, clerk, 66 Macdougal street; Andrew Devourney, lamps, 46 Greene street; William H. Hamilton, broker, 17 Broad street; William H. Hamilton, broker, 17 Broad street; Henry S. Holborow, real estate, 516 Ninth avenue; Samuel H. Gird, saddlery, 306 Leximgton avenue; Alexander Laird, produce, 144 West Washington Market;

George W. Mellar, paper, 10 Spruce street; James Gliphant, clothing, 31 Park row, Benjamin M. Seixas, clerk, No. 9 Chambers street; George E. Sears, stationer, 45 William street; Edward S. Dryden, importer, 59 Walker street; David B. Ingersoll, fancy goods, 695 Bowery; John F. Manges, dry goods, No. 296 Greenwich street; Charles Magnies, publisher, No. 138 Canal street; Heary Nordinger, merchant, No. 98 Pearl street; Edwin J. Pinkerton, printer, No. 37 Vandam street; Jacob Romberg, insurance, No. 67 Liberty street; Joseph H. Lammons, optician, No. 1,103 Broadway; Wm. B. Taylor, Jr., broker, No. 25 Broad street; Pernando R. Walker, paper, No. 24 Spruce street; Christian Zabriskie, Vice President, No. 76 Nassau street.

ESCAPE OF COLONEL RYAN.

The amount of ball fixed in Colonel Ryan's case was looked upon by the "knowin' 'uns" as de-cidedly excessive, considering the nature of the offence charged against him, and although it was at his beck to furnish ten times that amount in two hours' notice, he appeared to be quite indifferent as to making the very sight exertion necessary to procure the \$10,000, and shortly after-wards left the court with one of the deputy marshals, with a decidedly nonchalant air. Whether or not he had at that ume planned any course of action was a matter of course entirely within his own ken, but subsequent events seemed to indicate that the Colonel looked upon the whole matter as a trivial affair. His appearance and manner at court have already been fully chronicled, and it only now remains to state that the bail which he eventually gave is generally known under the distinctive and expressive appellation of "leg

ESCAPE OF THE COLONEL It may not be generally known that Colonel W. A. C. Ryan, the youthful and dashing looking Cuban-American patriot, and commander of the revolution-American patriot, and commander of the revolutionary forces in New York, was one of the most acroit scouts in the Union army during the war, but such is really the case, and his very appearance, with his long hair flowing down over his shoulders, his calm, quiet face and demeanor, together with his lithe frame and \$\ellar{e}{t} and of his former occupation to any observor. The Colone has "many a time and of?" found himself in a "pretty predicament" among his gray-coated friends at the South, but always managed to elude their direct suspicion, or, if under arrest, to sitp ont of their clutches, and no one would be much surprised had he made some attempt to elude the vigilance and custody of the officials who had charge of him yesterday.

make such an attempt and accually succeeded beyond the expectations of his most sangume triends, for he is now as free as the air, having neither given to shall which the quirt demanded, nor been the recipient of any outside favors or kindnesses. In fact, he is one of those young fellows who can always shift for himself."

"shift for himself."

A PRIVATE PARTY

was at the Metropolitan, and the Colonel, one of the most genual of "boon companions." thought he would like to call on them before returning to the jail. He accordingly proposed to go to the hotel, and obtained the consent of the deputy marshal to accompany him in a carriage.

pany him in a carriage.

Among the persons who have manifested a particularly earnest desire to be of some direct assistance to Colonel Ryan during his recent double arrest and imprisonment was

ticularly earnest desire to be of some direct assistance to Colonel Ryan during his recent double arrest and imprisonment was

of the "Queen of the Antilles," who is widely known in this city for her beauty, her wealth and the ardent devotion of her personal energy, her money and ner sympathy to the cause of the Cuban patriots. She has repeatedly offered to furnish any amount of bail, but the Colonel has invariably declined, even though the court had expressed a willingness to admit him to bail. About five o'clock this lady, with some male triends, appeared, and the lady again urged him to permit her to give security for him, which he modestly and respectfully declined, stating that "his bonds and already been signed," and that having permission from the United States Marshal to take a drive in company with one of the deputies he intended at once to go to the Metropolitan Hotel and take leave of a few friends. He shortly afterwards left in a carriage with the deputy, leaving the brunette from the "ever faithful isle" in a state of intense anxiety as to his welfare, and deeply regreting the waywardness of the dashing young fellow who had so earnestly esponsed the cause of her Spartan countrymen. He then proceeded, it is understood, to the Metropolitan Hotel.

of what followed, a most reputable gentleman of Brooklyn, whose name for obvious reasons it would be improper to give here—states that Ryan called upon his friends, as he had intended, and after a piessant interview, at which the deputy was present, waved addeu to his companions, and turning the corner from Broadway into Houston street, handed the deputy over to the tender care of a dozen or more friends whom he encountered "accidentally," and at the same time tossed to the friends a fifty dollar bill, saying,

"Boys, take good care of him. Treat bim well, for he had a prince."

The Affair at Police Headquarters About eight o'clock last night Deputy United States Marshals Davis and Crowley rushed into the In-

duty, and in an excited tone exclaimed:-"I want a posse !"
"You do—and for what?" asked Jamison.

"To arrest violators of the neutrality laws," answered one of them. "What have I got to do with that?" asked

"Just this: To-day one of our deputies was allowed to accompany Colonel Ryan out, for a special pur-pose. To-night ne took him to the Casino around the corner, where a number of Cuban recruits are quartered. They bucked and gagged our officer

quartered. They bucked and gagged our officer (Downie), and kept him in the room. Ryan has escaped. I want a police detail to search the building, and raicase Downie."

"You want a posse, ch? Well, I am a posse. Come with me."

Jamison left the office followed by the deputy marshals. The Inspector boldly entered the Casno, but the officers of General Barlow saniked behind. The Inspector searched the building, but failed to find either Colone Ryan or the gagged marshal, and left disgusted.

while the search was being made of the Casino a carriage was standing a few yards off, on the corner of East Houston and Mott streets. A moment later it disappeared and wild rumors floated about that Ryan had been recaptured and run to Ludlow street jail.

Ryan had been recaptured and run to Ludlow street jail.

A visit was at once made to the Casino by representatives of the bress, who ascertained that some time ago Captain Peters engaged board at forty cents per day for men to go to Montana. For several days there have been lodged there from 150 to 180 men. Last night the latter number suddenly disappeared, carrying their carpet boars with them, and the proprietor, who professes to know nothing as to their destination, pocketed the money he had received for their board and was as silent as the grave. Warden Tracy, the polite and courteous keeper of Ludiow street jail was next called upon.

"You have some prisoners here, just brought in, have you not?"

"Let hie see; no. I believe not."

"Yes; two were just run in here by United States deputy marshals. They are Cubans,"

"Oh, ves; but you are wrong; but one was brought here."

"Well, who is he?"

"There is the resort."

The warden here produced the record as follows:—

UNITED STATES COURT—United States et. W. O' C. Ryon et al., chargest with broach of the neutrality lanes:—Charles Currier in the above entitled cause is delivered by me into the custody of the keeper of the county juil in pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Marshai of the United States for the Southern district of New York.

JUNE 71, 1868.

Warden Tracey stated that this was the only

oner brought in yesterday. He politicly permitted an interview with Coionel Currier, whose statement was in substance as follows:—

About eight o'clock to night I had a carriage on the corner of East Houston and Mott streets awaiting me. Accompanied by a friend named Schneider I approached the carriage: ientered and was in the act of bidding him good night when two men stepped up, ordered the driver to stop; I ordered him to proceed. In one of the men whose head was shoved in at one of the windows I recognized a man who I saw in a crowd a few days ago when my pocketbook was stoieu, and I supposed it was a plot to rob me. I lifted my foot and it came in con'act with something, I know not what. A crowd collected about the carriage; eventually it moved on, the men taking a position on the box with the driver. While going down Mott street one of the men turned to me and said, "You are Colonel Currier. I am a deputy United States Marshal, and have a warrant for your arrest." He showed me a paper authorizing him to arrest me. I was conveyed here, and am now very well treated and driver. The friend, Schneider, who was at the door of the carriage with me, was also arrested and brought here; but I have not seen him since I have been incarcerated.

The above is simply Colonel Currier's statement. Warden I Tacey, in answer to inquiries, asserted that the carriage that conveyed Currier to the prison contained another occupant, who was run elsewhere by

been incarcerated.

The above is simply Colonel Currier's statement. Warden Tracer, in answer to inquiries, asserted that the carriage that conveyed Currier to the prison contained another occupant, who was run elsewhere by the deputies, some ten or a dozen of whom collected about it on its arrival at the jail.

From other sources it has been ascertained that Colonel Ryan was at the Casino about the hour named, in custody of an officer; but it does not appear that any violence was used towards the latter, who is still missing. It is, however, a fact that while these exciting events were occurring around the Casino, during which revolvers were drawn, 180 of Captain Peters' men left the premises for a mysterious rendexvous, to them alone known. The police were present, but, unlike their Inspector, maintained "a masterly inactivity," and, as no breach of the peace was committed, made, nor attempted, any arrests.

The officials at the jail state that when Currier was locked up he stated that a deouty marshal had been bucked and gagged, but did not mention the circumstances. A dozen or more deputy marshals picketed Broadway, kpring, Bleecker and West Houston streets, through to the Bowery, until one o'clock, but up to that hour no further arrests had been recorded.

At the Central Office at an early hour this morn-

o'clock, but up to that hour no lurther arrests had been recorded.

At the Central Office at an early hour this morning it was understood that thepoolice officials, who had been informed of the circumstances, fully ap proved of the Inspector's action.

LATSAT.

At two o'clock this morning no further intelligence of Col. Ryan had been obtained by the authorities, although they were making the most frantic efforts to discover and recapture him. It was not then positively known whether the expedition had sailed from Jersey City or not. Col. Ryan is, however, not in the least likely to be overhauled.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from hour last night. She was detained ten hours by a lower Quarantine.

The New York Herald and the Havana Press-The Situation in Havana-Dissensions Among the Spaniards-Fears of Punishment for Deposing Dulce—The Spanish Club—The Campaign in the Cinco Villas—Number of Insurgents—Trouble in Trinidad—Governor of Guines Removed—Riot in Madruga. HAVANA, June 19, 1869.

The news of the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York has caused the greatest exhibitantion among the Spaniards here and corresponding depression among the Cubans. Details of the affair are anxiously looked for.

The press of Havana is in a bad way. The full page of Cuban news in the HERALD's issue of the 5th; the six columns in the 10th, descriptive of the revo-lution of the 1st, by which Dulce was disposed from authority and practically driven from the island, with such details of the insurrection, both from Cuban and Spanish sources, as demonstrated that the rebellion here, so far from being suppressed, is stronger than ever, has called forth all its bile and venom, and the *Prenea*, *Diario* and *Voz de Cuba* issue a diatribe of abuse of the HERALD and its corespondents, which has little force and no elegance. tors, they seize upon reported rumors and represent serve the falsehoods stated. The death of Lesca, pubwhich stated that he had gone to the Cinco Villas with the Vascongados, threw them into a very ecstacy. Doubtless this combined attack has some

more friends whom he encountered "accidentally," and at the same time tossed to the friends a fifty dollar bill, saying, "Boys, take good care of him. Treat him well, for he has used me like a prince."

The Colonel kissed his hand, jumped into a carriage and was lost in the whirl of vehicles on Broadway. The dozen friends had meanime caught the flying bill, and with firm grasp, though their hands were gloved in kids, had also taken hold of the deputy. The official made frantic efforts to free himself, and struggled savagely to escape from the toils: but he was poweriess, and in a few moments, being taken into an adjacent house, was gently, yet securely, bound hand and foot and assigned quarters for the night, from which, however, he was subsequently liberated, but too late to do anything toward the recapture of the Colonel.

THE COLONEL'S LAST REGRET...

In an interview which the Colonel had with one or two select friends just before his bold escape, he announced his intention, and added, "ideeply regring my having to take this last step, but it is the only one left me, and I consider that the outrages which have been heaped upon me by the United States and their injustice towards the Cuban pairroits justify the act."

Warden Tracy, keeper of Ludiow street jail, being called upon and questioned about the affair, sald:—About ten o'clock this morning Colonel Ryan left the reaching the materioplis, Measuwhile, as ever ever saching the estate the agent on the first foots the remaining to the consider that the outrages which and though the principle of the colonel and though the reaching the estate the danger. After the printing of the "Manifesto to the Nation," prepared by a committee of the volunteers, in justification of their act in deposing Duice, and which was seized by the police, which will doubtless be to prevent any authorized report of the affair on the part of the actors therein ever reaching the metropolis. Measuwhile, as ever ever saching the reference to consider everything moving along smoothly its c ever reaching the metropolis. Meanwhile, as ever with a mob which has come to realize its power, much fault is found with the "first authority" more them on the most trivial grounds, and though the most trivial grounds, and the course of the incoming administration. Whether the actors in the revolutionary drama of the lat are to be commended or punished is the question. Evidently the latter is feared: for among the volunteers are constant rumors that the Cabanas is to be delivered over to the nay or the regular troops; that the other fortifications are to be taken from their control, and they so placed in a powerless position that they can be controlled and punished. A constant suspiction of authority, civil and mintary, is everywhere felt, and therefrom may result an outbreak at any moment. The Voz de Cube, which, perhaps, equal to any one, was influential in bringing about the late revolution here, appreciates the responsibility it assumed, and is anxious to divide the burden as much as possible. It says:—The responsibility of the acts consummated by those of itavana on the 2d of June rests on all the Spaniards of the island and is very great; but it can be easily borne it, as we do not doubt, there exists the necessary pairtotism to forget the past and consecrate attention entirely to overcoming the common enemy, represented by those hordes of banditt which, like the hordes of Attila, destroy everything which is found in their way. Excesses which, on other occasions, hight be excusable, would be truth, that what has been accomplished in Cuba has not been a revolution, with the leaders and representatives thus anxious it may be fully destroyed the country.

The chain of the late of the past of country son take a liking to revolutions, and that, in growing

Ramos, Juan Spotumo and Vicente Lieni, of Trin-

Ramos, Juan Spotumo and Vicente Lieni, of Trindad.

The reported troubles in Trinidad grew out of the fact that the Governor, with the regulars stationed there, went to the country in pursuit of the insurgents and returned without having accompished anything. The volunteers were disgusted at this and proposed to give him a mock serenate. He called them together and informed them that though nothing nad been done, and with his force he was satisfied nothing could be, he would with his officers lead them to the field and fight as long as any were leit alive; at the same time he was satisfied nothing could be, he would with his officers lead them to the field and fight as long as any were leit alive; at the same time he was satisfied none of them would return. They did not see fit to accept the offer, but postponed the serenade.

On Thursday a report was in general circulation that an expedition had landed in the Bay of Cochinos, on the south side, estimated from 300 to 800 men. The Diario denies the report, adding that telegrams have been received from Lesca and the Governor of Colon, which make no mention of any such landing. An expedition of 800 men is reported to have landed at Guanaja, not far from Nuevitas. The papers here state that after the official accounts of the landing at Macambo were published in the Gassice information was received of the capture of the greater part of the hundred filibusters, and it concludes from the energetic orders given by General Espinar that they have all been shot are this. La Vot de Cuba denies that Don Pedro Armenteroz y Calvo took part in this expedition, as it has seen a power of attorney of his, dated at New Yors and endorsed by the Spanish Consul on the let inst., rendering it impossible.

On the 7th inst. Governor Luzon, of Guines, and his secretary, Señor Sustre, were deposed by the volunteers. Two days after he was invited to resume his command, but without having fired a shot.

A riolous demonstration recently took place in Madraga, owing to the lact that the padre

lions, in denominations of one, two, five and ten, in blank, were captured.

Brigadier Goymeche recently arrived here in the Pajaro, and has been appointed to a command in the Cinco Villas. Don Josquin Escario, late Intendente of Finance, appointed by the provisional government, died of a maignant fever on the 1stn. His runeral was attended by the principal authorities and a large cortège of Spaniards.

There is no American war vessel in port nor has there been for more than a week.

An American, named George Abbot Richmond, of Virginia, was recently arrested as a spy near Clenfuegos and insurgent documents found upon his person. He would have been shot immediately had not the commander of the Nipsic interfered. He will be held for trial.

As I am about closing this despatch I have re-

will be held for trial.

As I am about closing this despatch I have received a translation of the manifesto of the volunteers, which was quietly circulated through the city in manuscript and was selized by the police, and which I forward. I also forward another manifesto (in the original) which passed the censorship.

Capturing Vessels in Cuban Waters-British Ships Not to be Molested.

The following letter from Commodore Phillimore, R. N., to Sir J. P. Grant, K. C. B., has been pubcurious, and we respectfully refer it to Commodore cannot be extended to the American flag, seeing that the seas over which the Captain General of Cuba claims domain are peculiarly interesting to

ABOURIR, at Jamaica, May 24, 1869.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Captain General of Cuba has acquainted me that his decree of the 24th of March 1ast (copy enclosed) is not intended to apply to British ships; that no case had occurred and no case should occur when it would be put in force against them.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's humble servant.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your Excellency's humble servant,
AUGUSTUS PHILLIMORE, Commodore.
His Excellency Sir J. P. Grant, K. C. B., Governor-in-Chief, Jamaica.

OHIO.

The Coming Contest-"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before"-The Republican

Having been sojourning for some time past in this, the county town of "oid democratic Butler," as this stronghold of democracy has ever been termed, and knowing the interest taken by the HERALD in all that pertains to politics in every portion of the Union, I have seated myself at my desk with the intention of giving you the substance of what I have gleaned in this quarter during the past week or two, endeavoring, of course, to winnow out the chaff and give you the grain.
Old Butler has always been famous for her lealty

to the democratic party. Here Joha B. Weller, the Bonnerges of the unterrifled, who afterwards emigrated to California and became successively United broke the ice of his career, both politically and proessionally, and, it is said, from being a young and bright and shining light of the o.d Clay whig cratic ranks, which party rewarded him with the eligible by law to that position. Be that as it may, he was subsequently elected to Congress over a can-didate put forward by the wing party on account of his wearing no shoes in the summer, from which fact he was run under the sobriquet of "Old Baredistrict known as "Darke," of which county he was the clerk, Weller beat this man Beers Barefoot"-out of his boots. The Butler Pony, Lew this district, afterwards republican and Know Nothing candidate for Speaker, for which position he was beaten by Ranks, who made him, as a matteriof courman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Campbell, as is well known, after having been beaten by Vallandigham, first by the contest of his seat in Congress, and afterwards before the pecpie, went upon the retired list until the war, when he figured as an Ohlo colonel of volunteers. He was appointed by his Excellency Andrew Johnson Minister to Mexico derring the last revolution in that country, but being unable to find the Juarez government, to which he was accredited, the present President of Mexico dodging him at all points, he resigned in disgust, since which time he has turned his attention to farming, and during the reign of Andy, just closed, running the pointeal machine for his Excelency, both of which operations, if all reports be true, he performs and performed in the same style in which a former citizen of this town, one Heary Achey, boasted that he kept tavern, viz., "inke h—li."

Achey, boasted that he kept tavern, viz., "like h—ll."

To return to the mission to Mexico, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that this was filled three times in succession by men who had formerly represented the Third district, or the counties composing it in Congress. First, Weller waspappointed under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, next Tom Corwin succeeded him under Lincoln, and Campbell closed the trio under Johnson. By the way, I will state incidentally that the first named of this illustrious trio has been for two years past residing In New Orleans, holding a position under Andy Johnson, as United States Commissioner, which post he of course has been forced to give up under the present administration.

THE BUILER COUNTY WHISKEY FING—THE HEAD CENTER.

he of course has been forced to give up under the present administration. THE BUTLER COUNTY WHISKEY FING—THE HEAD CRYPE.

The whiskey ring of oid Butler has been one of immense magnitude, but it is rapidly narrowing its limits. Its money and its political influence were, in its paimy days, a power in the land, but both are on the wane. The head centre of this circle has always been one Peter Schwab (pronounced here "Swope"), Peter was a few years since a German cooper, who ran in his bare feet and shirt sleeves, "so poor there were none to do him reverence." Now when the modern Peter goes on his housetop to pray, after the manner of his apostolic namesake of oid—it is upon the Mansard roof of a palatial mansion—and when he drives his elegant turnout all hats fly off, even as the Swiss doffed theirs before the cap of Gessier on the pole set up in the market place at Altorf.

When the impeachment was going on the immortial woolley, whose contunacy in relusing to answer was considered sufficiently punished by being snut up for a week in the same room with that mud monstrosity, Minnie Ream's statue of Lincoln, telegraphed to the ring to know now much they would individually contribute. Peter promptly responded that he for one would willingly contribute \$10,000—nay, \$20,000—if that amount were necessary to save "ter covernment." Ben Butler, getting hold of the despatch, had Peter subposensed before the committee. When interrogated as to what he would do in such an emergency Peter answered and said, "I delse un das I am shust a common Dutchman ant knows nodding; terefore I zays nodding." "In that case," responded a friend, "they will cite you before the bar of the House." "Py Cot "exclaimed Peter, "dat is shust vere I vanis tem to pring me, year, and the same force of the ring in this quarter, when Vailandigham ring himself in on the last democrate Congressional convention, swore that he would not support the nomine, but the siave driver's lash cracked over their heads by this modern Lucifer whipped them all into his

same place on the 23d of June, will, so far as the in-dications show by the election of delegates thus far, nominate by acciamation for Governor and Lecutenant Governor the present incumbents, Hayes and Lec. I shall be in Cincinnaii to-morrow, from which point I may drop you a line.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutuals vs. Yale-The Quickest Game of th

Senson-The Champions Victori Among the organizations which do credit to the ase ball fraternity and do creditably for the at the game, the Yale College Club should take a position in the foremost rank. While many hard stories are told of the freaks and tricks indulged in by many students of the universities, and while some might feel inclined to combat the assertion made above by pointing to the occurrences during regatta week at Worcester two and three years ago. yet all who have come in contact with the Yale boys as ball players must acknowledge the truth of the statement made at the commencement of this article. The Mutuals went up to New Haven of this article. The Mutuals went up to New Haven on the 9th inst. to play the first game of a series with the Yale Club. They were treated by the college club in a manner which demonstrated forcibly the facts that they (the collegians) were gentlemen by nature and by education. The Mutuals were so much impressed by courtesies extended to them that they determined to show the Yale boys, if they ever cams to the metropolis, they could get as good as shey gave. Yesterday, according to agreement, the Ya'e players, with their scorer, arrived at about one fatigable Wildey at their head, were on hand at the depot to meet the visitors and take them in charge. Coaches were in readiness to convey the party to the Mutual Club House, where they arrived in due time. After a wash, a rest and a lunch, the college men donned their uniforms and once more entered the coaches and proceeded to the Union grounds, at Williamsburg. At the grounds there was assembled a crowd of some 1,500 or 2,000 people—a very fair crowd, considering the threatening appearance of the weather—and as they had rea-son to believe that a good game would be played they were content to take the chances of a ducking. Fortunately, however, the afternoon continued fine that is, there was no rain, and the ciouds which hid the sun from view only rendered the day more

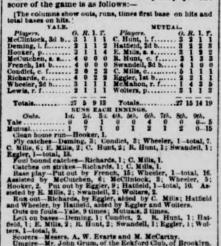
At three o'clock promptly, Mr. John Grum, of the Eckfords, having been chosen to act as umpire,
THE GAME

was commenced with the Yaic nine at the bat. It is unnecessary to detail the game, as the score, given below, will show that it was short and sharp. It wil suffice, therefore, to call attention to some few particulars. Of the Yaic nine it may be said that they did not enter on the game with as much nerve as they exhibit when on their own grounds. Until the third innings none of them succeeded in reaching first base on a hit. Richards was the first to do so, but he was forced out at second base by Wheeler's hit to short, on which a double play would have been made and another blank have been drawn by the Yaics had Haifield not thrown the ball rather wildly to first. In the next two innings the visitors were disposed of in short order before any of them had reached first base; but in the sixth innings they commenced batting splendidly. They scored four runs, each after fine hits before a hand was lost—one, a home run by Hooker, was the cleanest home run made at the Union grounds in some time, although it proved to be a dirty one for Rooker, as he tripped between the first and second bases, and had an anusing time rolling over in the soft gravel path, which was rather moist. He sent the ball clear of the north side of the velocipede course, and it was stopped at the other side of the rack. The distance which the ball travelled must be judged about where the ball would strike, ran out to field it in; he got to it in good time, and passed it on a long throw to Haiffield, who had gone out into the field to help it in. Hatfield sent it in with one of his champion throws, and yet Hooker, although having had a pleasant (?) roll in the dirt and a stumble after it, succeeded in getting safely home before the bail had passed to the in field. The large crowd present applaused to the in field. The large crowd present applauded the hit and the run with such heartiness and unanimity that it seemed as if coming from one man; but that man should be an immense one to make such thunder as the applause really was.

heartiness and unanimity that it seemed as it couning from one man; but that man should be an immense one to make such thunder as the applause really was.

Several other instances of individual good play was shown. Young French, at first base, again covered himself with glory; McCutchen at short, Deming and Condict in the field, Wheeler at first and Richards as catcher deserve mention for good work in their several positions. Of the Mutuals it may be said simply that they outdid themselves, with the exception of the throw by Hatfield, mentioned above, and a throw by E. Mills from short field, after a fine stop, there is not a single "muff," misplay or miscatch to be credited to their account. The throw by E. Mills did not affect the score, as the player who made his base on the throw did not succeed in getting a run. C. Mills missed a sharp tip bound, but as he put the striker out immediately after on a catch, after three strikes, it did not do any damage. E. Mills' play at short, and Eggler's at first base, are worthy of special note. A very finely-judged and well taken catch by R. Hunthe only chance give him, by the way—and two fine catches by C. Hunt (one a foul fly after a long run are worthy of notice. The in-fielding all through was very fine, and if the Mutuals would only play in every game as they did yesterday how fearfully disappointed somebody would be to find that certain "foreign clubs" cannot "defeat them easily." Mr. Grum's umpiring was a feature worthy of more than ordinary notice. The genileman, by his judgment yesterday, has added another testimonnal to his coolness, clear-headedness, strict impartiality and thorough capacity for the position. True, there was not much close work to worry him, but what work there was for him to do he did well and promptly. The score of the game is as follows:—

[The columns show outs, runs, times first base on hits.]



Let on bases - Priming.

Reld, 1; E. Mills, 2; R. Hont, 2; Swandell, 1; Eggler, 1; Wolters, 1—total, 9.

Scorers - Measrs, A. W. Evarts and M. McCarthy.

Umpire—Mr. John Grum, of the Eckford Club, of Brooklyn.

Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

At the conclusion of the game the contestants and a number of friends returned to the Mutual Club House, over the Olympic theatre, and afterwards were escorted to the Metropolitan Hotel, where they partook of dinner. After dinner a stroll up Broadway and a visit to "Hiccory Diccory Dock" passed the evening until it was time for the visitors to leave for the boat. They were not lond, but earnest and unsparring in their thanks and praises of the Mutual Club and the manner in which they had been treated, and stated that they had no reason to regred their visit to the metropolis.

To-day the Alerts, of Seton Hall College, will play with the Empires at Hoboken; the Orientals and Spartas will also play at Hoboken; the Eagles go up Spartas will also play at Hooden; the Lagies go up to Sing Sing to play the Ivanhoes; the Gothems play the Athletics at 143d street and Tenth 2 renue, and the Eckfords play the Athletics, of Brooklyn, at the Union Grounds.

IFF M MINESOTA.

[From the Rochester (Minn.) Post, June 19.]
At Leroy, last week, a sober Norwegian, named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian, named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian named John Petersca, tried to kill a drunken Norwegian named John Resident Land of the head, causing an ugly wound and nearly proving fasts, but he is since out of danger. Peterson made good his escape.

The Chatfield Democrat tells of a fellow who came there with another man's wife. The husband came on from Wisconsin, took the wife, other baggage and \$200, as smart money from the paramour and left with them. The Democrat don't consider the one who is left a sale man to have around among families.

The Austin Transcript represents their town as a drunken hole, where "day after day the streets are crowded with reeling men and the night is made hideous with their frightful yells."

The St. Peter Tribunes says a woman by the name of Matbhas disappeared some time since from Koniska, McLeod county. Fears are entertained that she has been murdered; but her husband insists she has returned to the old country. As yet the proof is not strong enough to make a case out against him.

The Giencee Register records an outrageous attempt in Rich Valley, McLeod county, by a stranger upon a married woman. It is said she fought him for several hours and diver him of.

A small gang of robbers committed numerous deprelations in the neighborhood of New Ulm on Friday and Saturday last, and then fonded down the river in a skif to St. Peter, where they broke into the office of the County Treasurer.

Northfield has the meanest thieves in the State. The Enterprise tells of the graves in the cemetery being robbed of flowers and evergreens planted on them by trends of the decease;

THE CHAMPION DOG FIGHT.

ew York vs. Long Island-Conclusion of the

The HERALD of yesterday morning gave in detail the preliminaries of the great dog fight between the animals Prince, of Harlem, and Turk, of Brooklyn, at Weehawken, N. J., the evening before, in which the former was the victor. Excitement ran high during the fight, as already noted, and now in order to give those who have felt an interest in the matter ome idea of how the extraordinary battle progressed, the following particulars are appended:-

At about seven o'clock, the dogs having been dried and the referee calling time, the curtains were removed and the dogs sprang together. With low snarls of rage, with every muscle rigid, with jaws closing and holding like keen vises, the champions fought more like exquisitely arranged machines than like animals. For the first few moments Turk shouted accordingly. The trainers stood each behind his own dog, snapping their fingers for the animals to keep their holds, stamping to order them to make brisker fighting, encouraging, advising and assisting them by word and gesture, but refraining from touching them with even the tip of a finger. In thirty minutes Prince's victory was begun. instinct of the dogs, their education and their mestinct of the dogs, their education and their skill were wonderful. Now they rose upon hind feet and wrestled and tripped like champlons. Now Prince allowed his opponent to retain a painful but not dangerous hold, until he had breathed a little. Now Turk, by a quick somersail, a sudden raily or by seizing one of his combatants legs, succeeded in shaking himself loose from a fatal grip. Now Prince threw the other dog heavily several times in order to weaken it, and then, securing a better hold, crouched his back and bored himself into his opponent's very heart; then came a quicker raily, in which each tried to secure the best grip, fencing, dodging, moving like lightning, watching each other's eyes, and the moment an opportunity occurred fastening its teeth like a spring trap and pulling the other dog backwards and forwards around the pit by main force. It is impossible to express the agility of the dogs' movements, their ceierity, the scientific precision and certainty of their attack and defence; the instinctive passion which made every limb like iron and every muscle like steel; the knowledge which they seemed to possess of everything winch would favor them; the indominable pinck with which they endured the pams of the combat; the coolness with which, while suffering terribly, or inflicting equal punishment, they heard and obeyed the commands of their trainers. And all this im perfect slience, the low samis with which the opphat began having ceased as the dogs warmed to their work. In forty minutes a low murmur from those of the Brooklynites, announced that Turk's tail had dropped, a sure sign of hig digit res, and in fifty minutes from the commencement of the fight the pet of Brooklyn, who had never been made to complain before, began to cry for quarter and now lay helpless at the mercy of his adversary, perceiving which, Prince paused a moment to take breath for the coup de mort, but even then lay upon his opponent so as to deprive him of respiration. A moment, and with him the frook him of the fight the were wonderful. Now they rose upon hind feet and wrestled and tripped like champions. Now Prince

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Seventh Semi-Annual Meeting at Steinway

Hail.
The Eclectic Medical Society of New York as bled in their seventh semi-annual session, at Stein-way Hall, yesterday morning, the President, Dr. Alex. Wilder, in the chair. After the calling of the roll by the Secretary, Dr. William W. Hadley, of two lady physicians, answered to their names, a few delegates from auxiliary societies their credentials and took their seatswith the So ciety. The journal of the annual meeting January 27. was read and approved.

The Treasurer of the Society had no formal report to make, but stated that since the annual meeting

Dr. R. S. NEWTON, who had been appointed a delegate to the meeting of the State Society of Massa-chusetts, reported the state of that society as most prosperous and encouraging. Eclecticism is making great advances there, and many of the most emi-uent doctors in Massachusetts belong to the State

great advances there, and many of the most eminent doctors in Massachusetts belong to the State Society.

In reply to a question of the President, Professor R. S. Newton said he had corresponded with many of the State societies in reference to the proposed National Convention of Eclectic Doctors. All the States answered the proposition favorably, expressing their willingness to take part in the Convention at whatever time might be appointed. This is all that has been done in the matter so far, and nothing has been as yet determined upon. Societies have been organized in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Ohio, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, and will be organized in Michigara and Nebraska next month. The number of persons who have graduated in the Eclectic schools of medicine and profess the doctrines of Eclecticism in the United States ranges between 1,000 and 5,000.

Messrs. Charles H. Archer, New York, W. B. Preston, Dansville, Lexington county, N. F. March, Ellington, Chatanqua county, were approved by the censors, and, on ballot, were duly elected and declared members of the society, and invited to take part in its deliberations.

A charge was read against Dr. Bowlsby, of Brooklyn, accusing him of improper and unprofessional conduct by selling, forthis profit, medicines belonging to the eciectic dispensary, which were intended for the benefit of the poor, and fraudulently taking and keeping possession of the dispensary, which was the property of the society, in Brooklyn.

On motion, it was

Resolved, To Turnish the accused gentleman with a specific

property of the society, in Brooklyh.

On motion, it was

Resolved, To furnish the accused gentleman with a specification of the accusations, so as to give him an opportunity of defending himself.

In the afternoon the President delivered the address, in the course of which he said:—"It seems to be the mission and aposticship of ecicetic physicians to go before and open the way for all to follow. As is usual with pioneers, they are made subject to a world of reproach, ostracised, and ineligible to honorable official appointments. Nevertheless, at this very moment they are completely revolutionizing the entire materia medica of both allopathists and homeopathists. They are using our preparations of mandrake, cohosh, black root, queen's root, yamstone root, golden seal, blood root, Indian poke, skullcap, lobelia, and a hundred others; and besides that, they are forgetting how to bleed. In this country, however, few old school men give celectics their due credit when employing their peculiar remedies; but in Europe this is carefully and honorably done. Our medical college has kept up with the school and the age. In the department of surgery is taught the successful treatment of cancer and other diseases heretofore declared to be incurable; an experienced professor teaches eelectic pharmacy; the chairs are all well filled, and our students compare favorably with those of other medical colleges for proficiency.

From the first our celectic college and the eelectic school of medicine have acknowledged the equal right of women to professional instruction. The degree of this college has been conferred upon two women students. This is not liberally, nor even couriezy, but simple justice. We rest the question there, not emulous to make innovations, but eagerly desirous to ascertain and obey the truth.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.

HARTPORD, June 23, 1869. noon, and is the guest of Governor Jewell. He at-tended a party at the residence of Pliny Jewell, fa-